TEXAS-LOUISIANA PETROLEUM RECORD AND

Oil Investors' Journal

THE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH CONCERNING THE BEAUMONT FIELD AND OTHER SOUTHWESTERN OIL FIELDS.

Single Copies 10c.

VOL. 4. SEMI-MONTHLY

BEAUMONT, TEXAS, U. S. A., JANUARY 18, 1906.

NO. 16 TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

SURPLUS OF HEAVY OIL

Texas-Louisiana Gulf Coast Production Is at Low Ebb, But the Accumulation of Fuel Oil in Open Earthen Storage, Amounting to Some 9,000,000 Barrels, Is Depressing the Market for Heavy Crude — Equalizing the Prices of Jennings and Southeast Texas Oil. Lighter Grades Appear Not to Be Affected by the Credit Balance Cut of 5 Cents—Summary of Field Work in January.

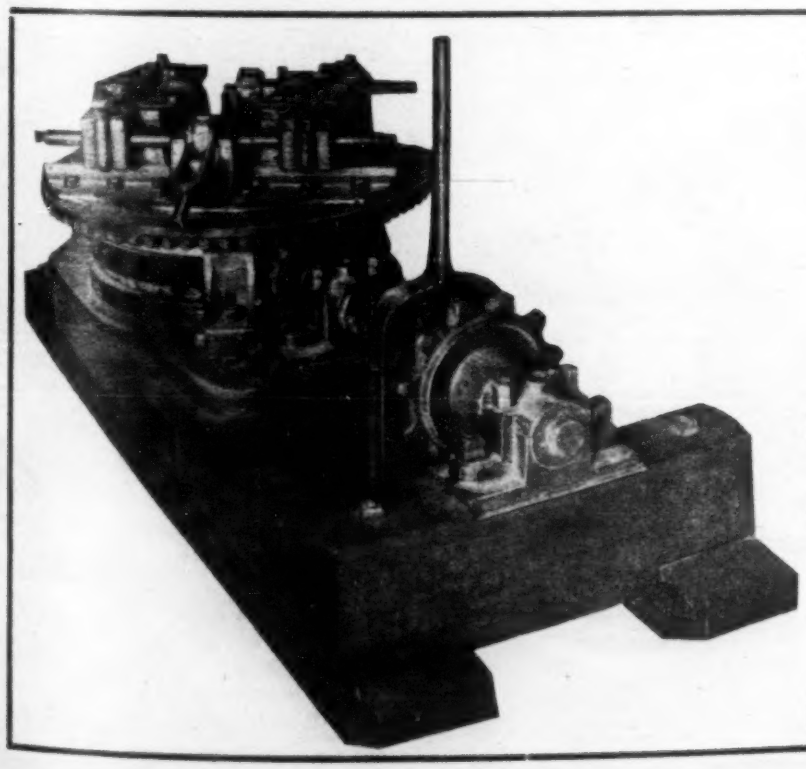
Southeast Texas production on January 15 was 40,605 barrels, and the Jennings output on the same day was 24,090 barrels, making the yield of the Gulf Coast districts 64,695 barrels, against 65,273 barrels on December 31. The Texas fields showed a decline of 4,668 barrels in the two weeks, and the Jennings district gained 4,090 barrels. Humble was responsible for the decrease in the Texas output, being credited with 15,000 barrels on January 15 against 20,000 barrels on December 31. Sour Lake increased its output by 600 barrels, and the other districts showed little change.

Jennings is again producing more than 20,000 barrels. The output for two days during the present month was above 27,000 barrels, this being just after the Heywood Oil Company No. 3 and No. 4 were revived. These two wells made eleven tanks of oil, flowing naturally, in one day. The new Producers well on the Martin tract also helped to swell the Jennings output.

One year ago the average daily output of the Gulf Coast districts was 104,881 barrels, of which the Texas fields supplied 60,277 barrels and the Jennings field 44,604 barrels. Humble was just getting its start at that time. Today production in this region is at a lower level than it has been in eighteen months.

Prices are not advancing, but on the contrary, are declining, and one of the principal reasons given for this turn in the market is the accumulation of heavy oil in earthen storage at Jennings and at Humble. At Jennings the stocks in open ground tanks amount to between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 barrels. At Humble the stocks in earthen storage are placed at 3,700,000 barrels, nearly two-thirds of which is held by the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company.

This accumulation of more than 9,000,000 barrels of heavy oil undoubtedly is one of the depressing factors in the price situation. The risk of carrying it in open reservoirs, the high percentage of waste and evaporation and other considerations, make it important to move it. Fuel oil consumers have been unwilling, as a rule, to make contracts in the face of the prevailing conditions. Furthermore, they have been advised by the brokers to buy spot oil, and many large purchasers, who, in past years, bought their oil on contract, are now buying it as they need it. This puts the burden of carrying the oil and of finding a market for it upon the companies which are holding the large stocks of heavy or fuel oil, and as a result there has been considerable price-cutting at Humble. Sales of oil on cars are reported at 35 cents, which is only 2



The

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UP TO DATE

Southern Car Manufacturing & Supply Co.

Beaumont, Texas.

cents above the credit balance price, and about the same as the mid-month contract figure.

Jennings oil is responsible, to some extent, for the decline in the market. The completion of the Texas Company's pipe line to Lake Charles—it is now laid as far as Welsh, about half way from the Jennings field to Lake Charles—will do more than any other one thing to equalize the prices of Louisiana and Texas fuel oil. The Jennings market for oil at the wells is 23 and 24 cents, and for oil on board cars, 27 to 29 cents. The Texas Company's line will deliver oil to the Kansas City Southern railroad and that will mean an increase in the train load and car load shipments of Jennings fuel oil to Texas points. Furthermore, an interstate rate of 14 cents a barrel from Jennings to the Mississippi river at New Orleans on oil in train load lots, means that Jennings crude can be delivered to vessels on the Mississippi at a price ranging from 41 to 43 cents net. Tank steamers are loading Jennings oil at Amesville, opposite New Orleans, for shipment to New York. Every cargo that goes from Amesville decreases the demand for Texas crude at Port Arthur and Sabine. In other words, Jennings oil for fuel and gas making, is cutting into the market hitherto supplied from the Texas fields.

Another thing that is influencing the market is the decreased demand for oil at tidewater. Port shipments have shown a marked decline. The Standard Oil Company, which is the heaviest purchaser of Texas oil at the seaboard, will not accept crude that tests under 21 1-2 gravity. This excludes the heavy oil of Humble, Batson, Saratoga and Sour Lake. Humble oil, after remaining in open tanks for a while, and being piped to Port Arthur, tests under 20 gravity. This throws all of the accumulated stocks on the fuel market.

Distinction Between Light and Heavy Crudes.

From this time on, if new production as light or lighter than the better grades of Spindletop, Sour Lake and Batson crude, is not developed in Southeast Texas, the distinction between heavy and light grades will be more sharply made than in the past. There has been a gradual drawing of the line between these grades in the past year, due to the demand of the refineries for the lighter crude. This demand is entirely independent of the general market, as it is based on the requirements of the Beaumont-Port Arthur refineries, amounting to from 16,000 to 20,000 barrels a day.

Spindletop oil seems to be more desirable for the purposes of the refineries than that of the other fields. At present the output of Spindletop is from 3,000 to 3,300 barrels a day. Sour Lake is producing 4,500 to 5,000 barrels a day of the better grade of oil and Batson probably 2,000 barrels a day, making the total available supply of crude desirable for refining about 10,000 barrels a day. It seems reasonable to expect that this oil will be in greater demand as the supply decreases.

Spindletop Oil Most Desirable.

The strength of the lighter oils is demonstrated in the case of Spindletop. Although there has been a cut in all grades of oil—excepting Sour Lake heavy as posted by the Guffey Company at 32 cents—of from 1 to 5 cents since January 1, the price of Spindletop credit balances as posted by the Guffey Company has remained, unchanged, at 45 cents. In the last week as much as 52 cents has been paid for Spindletop credit balances, this being also the contract price for the month. It does not seem probable that Spindletop oil will suffer through the depression in the fuel market.

Batson and Sour Lake light crudes are also in a strong position. Although Batson is marked in the credit balance quotations at 29 cents for heavy and 33 cents for light, and Sour Lake light is quoted at 39 cents, contracts have been made in the last week at figures equal to the prices stipulated in the contracts made the first of the month—40 cents for light Batson and 45 cents for light Sour Lake.

At Humble, contract prices are off 5 cents, the market being 33 cents for credit balances and 35 cents for contracts.

Reductions in Credit Balance Quotations.

Credit balance quotations have been reduced as follows since January 4: By the Guffey Company, on January 4, Saratoga from 35 to 32 cents, Batson heavy from 34 to 31 cents, Humble from 36 to 33 cents; on January 10, Sour Lake light from 41 to 39 cents, Saratoga from 32 to 30 cents, Batson light from 35 to 33 cents and Batson heavy from 31 to 29 cents. By the Texas Company, on January 4, Sour Lake from 44 to 41 cents, Saratoga from 35 to 32 cents, Batson from 34 to 31 cents and Humble from 38 to 35 cents; on January 10, Sour Lake from 41 to 39 cents, Saratoga from 32 to 30 cents, Batson from 31 to 29 cents and Humble from 35 to 33 cents.

The Guffey Company on January 4 marked Sour Lake light oil from 40 to 41 cents, reducing it on the 10th to 39 cents.

By light oil is meant Batson and Sour Lake crude testing 22 degrees, Beaume, or better. Heavy oil takes in all under 22 gravity that is merchantable. Spindletop oil runs about 24 gravity, and Jennings about the same, but the Louisiana product does not yield the percentages of kerosene and gasoline obtained from the Spindletop crude, and is desirable mostly for fuel and for gas making.

Field Operations in January.

Seventeen wells were completed in the Texas-Louisiana districts during the first half of January, against eighteen in the corresponding period in December. Ten of the seventeen are producing, five were dry and two were abandoned. Seven of the completions are credited to Humble. Only three of these are producing, two being dry and the other two abandoned. Batson recorded four completions, all being producers. Jennings completed three wells, of which two are producers, and Sour Lake completed two, of which one is producing. One completion is credited to Dayton. It was not a producer.

Eleven producing wells were completed at Humble in the first two weeks of December. The three that were added to the list of producers in this district in the half month ended January 15, were small wells, and this accounts in some measure for the drop in production from 20,000 to 15,000 barrels which was noted at Humble between January 1 and January 15.

Eighty-five wells were drilling in the Texas-Louisiana Gulf Coast districts on January 15 against seventy on December 15. The increase was furnished by Humble, which was credited with thirty-five wells drilling on December 15 against fifty on January 15.

Twenty rigs were up on January 15, against nineteen on December 15. Humble is credited with nine of these, against thirteen on December 15. The complete figures as to field operations will be found in the summary of field work in another column of this paper.

Vessel Shipments Are Light.

Port shipments of Texas oil in the first two weeks of January were lighter than in any similar period for several months, amounting to only 258,172 barrels of all grades. The quantity of crude loaded was 169,688 barrels, against 174,872 barrels in the corresponding period in December, and of other grades 92,484 barrels against 179,372 barrels in the corresponding period in December.

HUMBLE OUTPUT CONTINUES TO DECLINE DESPITE ACTIVITY IN DRILLING.

In the first fifteen days of January the daily output of the Humble field decreased 5,000 barrels. On January 15 the production was estimated at 15,000 barrels, against 20,000 barrels on December 31. Salt water in the older portions of the field, lack of any appreciable amount of new production and a natural falling off in the output of some of the wells, is responsible for the decline.

There were thirty-six wells drilling at Humble on December 30. With such a degree of activity in field operations it was thought that estimates at the close of the first half of January would show the declining tendency had been checked. This impression, however, has proven erroneous.

A resume of operations for the first two weeks of the month shows seven wells completed, of which two were dry, two abandoned and three producing. Eleven wells were completed in the last half of December of which only four were producers, showing a decrease for the first half of January of four in completions and one in producing wells.

Aside from the decline in production the chief item of interest in the Humble situation is the continued activity in drilling operations. On January 15, fifty holes were going down, against thirty-six on December 30, an increase of fourteen. Drilling is confined principally to the new extension of the field, three-quarters of a mile northeast of the Texas Company's pump station, in the Strange survey and other territory. Nine new locations with rigs up had been made on January 15 against eleven on December 30.

Field Notes.

Simms & Farish have two new locations on the Mason farm of the Dunman. Simms & Farish No. 2 on the Summers blew out and a new hole will be put down.

Drillers Oil Company No. 1 on the Lang is about ready to drill in.

Fondren & Wood No. 5 on the Barrett is also ready to drill in.

Producers Nos. 21 and 25 on the Harrel 10 acres of the Mason are shut down awaiting standard rigs.

Producers No. 23 on the Dunman is awaiting standard rig.

Producers No. 41 on the Sharp 4 acres of the Strange is awaiting standard rig.

Producers No. 40 on the Milliken 1 acre of the Strange, and Producers No. 42 on the Strange survey are equipping for air.

Dirty Dozen Oil Company No. 1 (Higgins) on the Lang has had a blow-out and a new hole is down about 1000 feet.

Producers No. 53 on the Strange developed tremendous gas pressure on January 15. Operations were suspended and the well was allowed to blow. No damage was done to equipment, as the casing was set on top of the cap rock.

A summary of wells producing at Humble, compiled on January 10, indicated that the output of the field on that date was 17,230 barrels. In the intervening period up to January 15, several wells went out of commission. Salt water in others and a natural falling off in the old district brought the estimated production down to 15,000 barrels on the 15th.

List of Producing Wells.

The summary of producing wells, as prepared on January 10, is as follows, the output in each instance being estimated in round figures:

	Bbls.
Producers Nos. 8 to 22 inclusive, on the Mason	6,000
Producers No. 27, on the Bailey	500
Producers No. 30, Bering-Cortes	1,500
Producers No. 32, on the Hargraves	125
Producers No. 34, on the Landslide 800 acres	75
Producers No. 14, Moore 55 acres	125
Granberry and Smith Nos. 1 to 12 inclusive, Hermann	2,000
W. W. Fondren Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Barrett	700
Northwestern Oil Company, Nos. 1 and 2, Hermann, and Nos. 1 and 2, Echols	500
John O'Neil, Nos. 9 and 10, Cherry	400
Esperson, Nos. 4 and 5, on the Busch	300
Edgar Oil Company, on the Long	200
Drillers Oil Company, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Dunman	150
Devore Oil Company, Nos. 1 and 2, Dunman	150
Lone Acre Oil Company, Nos. 1 and 3, Weed	100
Hughes and Gillespie, No. 1, on the Long	75
Coxey Oil Company, No. 1, Brooks 10 acres	50
F. D. Smith & Company, Nos. 1 and 2, Echols, and No. 1 on the Weed	100
R. D. Kent, No. 1, Cherry	50
Raymond, old Moonshine Nos. 24 and 27	100
Harper and Hurst, No. 2, Hermann	100
Ninety-nine Oil Company, Nos. 1 and 2, Brooks 10 acres	125
Ninety-nine Oil Company, Nos. 3, 6 and 7, Dunman	125
Higgins Oil & Fuel Company, Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive, Long	150
Paraffine Oil Company, Nos. 1 and 6, Weed	100
McKallip Bros., No. 1, Blackshear	300
Morning Star Oil Company, Nos. 6, 7 and 9, Cherry	50
Lake Development Company, Nos. 2 and 3, Weed	225
Simms and Armstrong, No. 5, Cherry	40
Heywood Oil Company, Nos. 1 and 2, Echols, and Nos. 1 and 2, Weed	450
Crosbie and Guffey, Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive, Barrett	250
Bedford Oil Company, Nos. 5, 9 and 10, Brooks 10 acres	100
Plunkett, No. 1, Long	100
Baldwin, Smith and Johnson, No. 1, Busch	300
Wood and Fondren, No. 2, Cherry	25
Sun Company, Swayne lease, 2 wells	50
Tenderfoot Oil Company, No. 1, Landslide	50
East Texas Oil Company, No. 1, Cherry	125
Big Hill Oil & Fuel Company, Nos. 1 to 9 inclusive, Weed	500
W. F. Brice, Nos. 1 to 4 inclusive, Cherry	50
Burt-McGaffey Oil Company, No. 1, Holmes, No. 1, Stevens	100
Oyama Oil Company, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, old Cherry farm	75
J. H. McAvoy, No. 3, Long	50
E. V. and J. F. O'Neil, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Barrett	600
Total estimated production of the field on Jan. 10	17,230

SUMMARY FOR HALF MONTH ENDING JAN. 15, 1906.

Wells Completed.

	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.	Aban.
Humble	7	3	2	2
Dayton	1	0	1	0
Batson	4	4	0	0
Saratoga	0	0	0	0
Sour Lake	2	1	1	0
Spindletop	0	0	0	0
Jennings	3	2	1	0
Totals	17	10	5	2

Wells Drilling.

	Dec. 15.	Jan. 15.
Humble	35	50
Dayton	4	3
Batson	11	6
Saratoga	4	6
Sour Lake	9	11
Spindletop	4	4
Jennings	3	5
Totals	70	85

Rigs Up.

	Dec. 15.	Jan. 15.
Humble	13	9
Dayton	0	0
Batson	1	2
Saratoga	1	1
Sour Lake	0	3
Spindletop	0	1
Jennings	4	4
Totals	19	20

Daily Production.

	Dec. 15.	Jan. 1.	Jan. 15.
Humble	22,150	20,000	15,000
Dayton	525	500	450
Batson	9,400	9,199	8,900
Saratoga	5,580	5,439	5,618
Sour Lake	6,725	6,735	7,337
Spindletop	3,650	3,400	3,300
Jennings	20,800	20,000	24,090
Totals	68,830	65,273	64,695

CRUDE PRICES.

Quotations on Credit Balances as Posted by the Pipe Lines.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company.

	November 4	17	23	January 4	10
Sour Lake, light	40	..	..	41	39
Sour Lake, heavy	32	..	..	..	..
Saratoga	34	..	35	32	30
Batson, light	35	..	..	..	33
Batson, heavy	34	..	..	31	29
Spindletop	45	..	..	..	..
Humble	34	36	..	33	..

Where no figures are given the price remains unchanged.

The Texas Company.

	Oct. 19	24	Nov. 2	4	Jan. 10
Sour Lake	39	42	44	41	39
Saratoga	33	35	..	32	30
Batson	32	34	..	31	29
Humble	33	36	38	35	33

Where no figures are given the price remains unchanged.

Above prices do not include loading, storage or other charges on oil shipped by tank car.

NOTHING DEFINITE FROM HOSKINS MOUND.

Nothing authoritative has come from Hoskins Mound in the last two weeks. It is reported that the No. 3 well is at the interesting stage.

REVISED FIGURES INCREASE THE GROSS OUTPUT OF TEXAS-LOUISIANA OIL.

Anse la Butte produced approximately 10,000 barrels of oil in 1905 and Welsh 11,300 barrels. No account was taken of these districts in the tables of production published in the last number of the Oil Investors' Journal. Their combined output, 21,300 barrels, added to the output of the Jennings field, 10,127,822 barrels, makes the gross total production of Louisiana 10,149,122 barrels in 1905.

Powell Runs Were Above December Estimate.

In the table of Corsicana and Powell production, appearing in the last number of this paper, the December output was estimated in the absence of figures covering the actual runs. The Corsicana or light oil production was put at 24,500 barrels and the Powell or heavy oil production at 14,000 barrels for the month. The record of runs shows a production of 23,481 barrels of light oil and 15,808 barrels of heavy oil. The correct total of Corsicana production for the year, therefore, is 311,576 barrels, and of Powell production 132,859 barrels. The addition of the excess shown by the actual runs over the estimates increases the gross total of Texas production in December, exclusive of Matagorda, by 789 barrels, making the output 1,317,470 barrels.

Matagorda Produced 68,200 Barrels in 1905.

Complete records of the Matagorda field in 1905 indicate that the estimate of 50,000 barrels for the year's output, as used in connection with the table of Texas oil production appearing in the January 3 number of the Oil Investors' Journal was 18,200 barrels under the actual output, which amounted to 68,200 barrels. More than half of the year's production is credited to the month of January, when the Griffith well, the last one to be completed in the field, was flowing.

Corrections and Additions Increase Total Output.

The Texas and Louisiana totals of gross production in 1905 are increased by the addition of corrected records from Corsicana, Powell and Matagorda in Texas and Anse la Butte and Welsh in Louisiana. Adding the 68,200 barrels credited to Matagorda, and the 789 barrels excess at Powell makes the Texas total for the year 30,423,252 barrels, of which the Gulf Coast districts produced 29,877,156 barrels and Corsicana, Powell and Clay County, 546,096 barrels.

The addition of the Anse la Butte and Welsh output to that of Jennings, making the production of the Louisiana Gulf Coast fields 10,149,122 barrels, and the addition of the Matagorda output to that of the other Texas Gulf Coast fields, making the gross production of the latter 29,877,156 barrels, brings the combined output of the Texas-Louisiana Gulf Coast districts up to 40,026,278 barrels.

REVISED TABLE OF PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM IN TEXAS IN 1905.

Showing Matagorda Output by Months and Corrected Totals.

Month.	Matagorda District.	All Southeast Texas Districts.	Grand Total all Texas Districts.
January	37,758	1,906,345.09	1,948,815.39
February	6,000	1,837,409.96	1,876,922.59
March	6,511	2,594,034.91	2,637,978.11
April	3,900	2,753,771.57	2,799,360.99
May	3,300	3,811,142.66	3,857,689.99
June	2,700	4,152,790.35	4,199,350.42
July	2,666	3,606,980.99	3,652,978.99
August	2,015	2,774,988.81	2,822,595.65
September	1,050	2,020,124.98	2,065,852.09
October	775	1,643,268.68	1,688,486.63
November	750	1,458,841.97	1,506,158.14
December	775	1,317,456.89	1,367,063.69
Totals	68,200	29,877,156.86	30,423,252.68

Net Texas-Louisiana Stocks 20,079,221 Barrels.

Net stocks of oil in the Texas-Louisiana Gulf Coast region on December 31, 1905, amounted to about 20,000,000 barrels. In figuring the stocks in the recapitulation published in the last number of the Journal the surplus production for the year 1905 was added to the stocks at the close of 1904, as estimated in the government report on petroleum for 1904. This was an oversight, as it developed some time ago that the estimates contained in the government report were excessive, being too high by more than 4,500,000 barrels. The best figures obtainable as to Southeast Texas stocks on December 31, 1904, make the amount in storage at that time 8,103,745 barrels. Adding the 1905 surplus, 5,982,268 barrels, indicates net stocks December 31, 1905, amounting to 14,086,013 barrels. A revised statement of Jennings stocks on December 31, 1904, makes the net total 4,340,000 barrels. The surplus in 1905 was 1,653,208 barrels, which, added to the stocks on December 31, 1904, indicates that the stocks on December 31, 1905, amounted to 5,993,208 barrels. The figures as given are net, allowance having been made for evaporation, waste, sediment and water. The total amount of oil on hand in the Texas-Louisiana Gulf Coast region on December 31, 1905, according to the revised statement, was 20,079,221 barrels.

JENNINGS PRODUCTION INCREASED DURING FIRST HALF OF JANUARY.

Three wells were completed at Jennings during the first half of this month, only one of which came in a producer. The Producers Latereille No. 6, located 850 feet south of the proven field, had the finest kind of showing for a big well, but came in salt water. The Producers Martin No. 6 was completed a 4,000-barrel gusher, flowed for about fifteen hours and stopped. It was put on air and is making a little better than 3,000 barrels.

The production of the field on January 14 was 24,090 barrels.

The Morse No. 14 shows up considerable both water and oil, but will not flow. It will be put on the pump or blown with air.

The Higgins Oil & Fuel Company has decided to set a screen in the wildcat well on the McFarlain tract.

H. C. Wilkins is still drilling on his wildcat well and has a good showing at a depth of 1,800 feet. He expects to set a screen in a few days.

The Heywood Oil Company, the Crowley Oil & Mineral Company and the Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate have commenced work on their new wells.

The Heywood Oil Company No. 4, which stopped flowing Thanksgiving day, came back in on the 11th inst. and has made better than 3,000 barrels a day.

Rex No. 1 and Wilkins No. 2 occasionally take a 24-hour vacation nowadays and then start in and get busy again.

Heywood Brothers and the Jennings Oil Company ahe building a new four-inch line from the field to Bayou Nezpique, to there connect into their six-inch line to Jennings.

RECORD OF FIELD OPERATIONS IN SOUTHEAST TEXAS IN 1905.

Records of Southeast Texas field operations in 1905 are not complete in form that will permit the presentation of these statistics by months for the year, but from the data at hand it has been possible to prepare a table including the total number of wells drilled, abandoned, producing and not producing in the various districts. These figures are published herewith. The chief item of interest contained in this showing of field work is the high percentage of failures at Humble and Dayton.

In the year, 688 wells were drilled—449 at Humble, 47 at Dayton, 107 at Batson, 43 at Saratoga, 21 at Sour Lake and 21 at Spindletop. Practically no development was accomplished at Humble prior to January 1, 1905, hence the number of wells abandoned in that district, 246, represents holes that were drilled during the year, most of them being producers for a brief period. In addition to the number abandoned at Humble, 87 wells, classed as producers, were out of commission on December 31, 1905. On the same day 116 were producing.

Of the 47 wells drilled at Dayton only 11 were producing on December 31, 1905, while 36 had been abandoned and 3, classed as producers, were out of commission.

The total number of wells producing in all Southeast Texas districts on December 31 was 616; total number classed as producers but out of commission, 185, and total number abandoned during the year, 629.

The records of Humble and Dayton illustrate the hazard that attends the development of Southeast Texas oil pools. Of all the fields opened up in this region in the last five years Humble has been the most bitter dose for the operator. The record shows that only about one in four of the wells drilled in the Harris County district was producing at the end of the year. If statistics were available it would probably be shown that not one in ten of those who have operated at Humble took out what they put in. In light oil fields things are different. It may require ten years to get from a well the amount invested in it. The wells are small compared with the Gulf Coast gushers and pumpers, but their yield is steady and they may be relied upon to deliver the goods, even though it may take five or ten years to accomplish this.

But when a field is opened up in Southeast Texas an operator expects, when he goes in, to get his money out in the initial production. He figures on a gusher and if he does not get a gusher he usually tries again. Pumpers in a new field in Southeast Texas look like Hot Springs "diamonds" alongside blue white gems of the $500 a carat variety.

There has been apparently no limit to the productive territory at Humble. But the trouble has been that excepting in a very few instances the territory has not held up. First it was the Long farm that was drilled until it looked like the top of a pepper box; then the salt water came and there was a rush to the Cherry tract; more water and another rush to the west side of the field. And so it has gone on and on—a sort of ignis fatuus, leading operators here and there with temporary showings that did not last long enough, in some instances, to pay back the cost of moving the drilling rig to the new location.

The area at Humble which is or has been productive is greater than that of any other Gulf Coast field. Right now the trend of development is to the northeast. The distance from the wells in this new section from the older wells to the southwest is considerably more than a mile.

Long will the memory of Humble linger with many operators, who, fresh from successes at Batson and Sour Lake, risked their wads in the Harris County field, only to see their money swept away on a wave of salt water or blown heavenward in a volcanic upheaval, never to return.

Batson was at its best in 1904. The aftermath is revealed in the figures showing the number of wells abandoned in 1905 in that district, 231 having been checked off as dead ones. The new work at Batson was second only to Humble, the number of wells drilled being 107, most of which are on the producing list at this time. In the matter of producing wells, Batson leads all Southeast Texas districts, with 260 to its credit.

Completions at Saratoga in 1905 numbered 43. Twenty-two wells were abandoned during the year and on the last day of December 66 were producing.

Sour Lake is credited with 21 new wells in the year. Thirty were abandoned and 83 were producing on December 31. On the same day 76 wells were recorded as not producing.

The new wells at Spindletop in 1905 numbered 21. Sixty-four were abandoned during the year and on December 31 there were 80 wells producing in the field.

SOUTHEAST TEXAS FIELD STATISTICS FOR 1905.

District.	Drilled.	Wells Producing Dec. 31.	Wells not Producing.	Wells Abandoned.
Humble	449	116	87	246
Dayton	47	11	3	36
Batson	107	260	12	231
Saratoga	43	66	10	22
Sour Lake	21	83	76	30
Spindletop	21	80	2	64
Totals	688	616	185	629

NOTE.—Only wells drilled in 1905 are included in the figures under that heading. The figures under the heading "Wells Producing December 31" include all producing wells in operation in the various districts at the close of the year. Under the heading "Wells Not Producing" are included wells classed as producers which were out of commission at the close of the year. By "Wells Abandoned" are meant all wells abandoned in 1905, whether drilled in that year or in previous years.

OPERATIONS IN THE POWELL DISTRICT.

The development of the new pool one mile south of Powell and eight miles east of Corsicana, dates from October 25, 1905, when Witherspoon and others drilled in a well on the J. O. Burke farm. This well is still flowing. Since then the same operators have drilled in two wells farther east on the N. H. Brown farm, which started off at about seventy-five barrels a day. They now have three wells on the J. O. Burke and two on the N. H. Brown, which are flowing and one on the Moncrief which lies southwest of the Burke wells, but does not have gas enough to flow. This little pool is responsible, mainly, for an increase in the heavy oil production in Navarro County for the month of December of about 50 per cent. Maxwell and others are drilling on the E. Brown farm. P. M. Lea and others are putting up a derrick on the Bunch farm and West Sturm will drill at once on the Mrs. M. E. Ward farm. All these properties lie directly east of the N. H. Brown farm.

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NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE PETROLEUM SUPPLY COMES FROM THE WESTERN FIELDS.

Sufficient data is at hand to indicate that the total production of petroleum in the United States in 1905 was above 137,000,000 barrels and probably under 138,000,000 barrels. It is reasonably certain that the comparatively new fields west of the Mississippi river supplied nearly 89,000,000 barrels, or almost two-thirds of the entire output.

There was an apparent falling off in the yield of the older fields east of the Mississippi of 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 barrels compared with 1904. From 1901 to 1904, inclusive, the production of these older districts showed little change, being above 55,000,000 barrels and under 55,700,000 barrels each year. In 1905 a considerable decline occurred in the Appalachian and Ohio-Indiana fields.

Exactly opposite conditions were noted in the newer districts of the west. Kansas and Indian and Oklahoma Territories, comprising the mid-continent field, more than doubled the yield of 1904, which was 5,617,527 barrels. Texas and Louisiana, with less than 30,000,000 barrels to their credit in 1904, show a total output of 40,572,374 barrels in 1905, an increase of more than 10,000,000 barrels. California, which in 1904 produced 29,649,434 barrels, is credited with 35,671,000 barrels in 1905. Following are the figures for 1905 on which the calculations are based:

State or Field.	Barrels Produced.
California	36,671,000
Texas	30,423,252
Louisiana	10,149,122
Mid-continent	12,054,817
Colorado and others (est)	570,000
Total	88,868,191

The foregoing figures indicate more forcibly than words can describe the shifting of the centers of oil production that has occurred in this country in the last six years. In 1900 the fields that are now most prolific put out only 5,558,072 barrels. In 1905 they produced 88,868,191 barrels—an increase of almost 1600 per cent in six years.

According to the Oil City Derrick, the stocks of Pennsylvania oil are lower than they have been in twenty-five years, and the refining industry is looking to the west for its future supply. One eigt-inch pipe line is now in operation, conveying oil from Kansas and the Territories to the refineries of the Standard Oil Company at Whiting, Ind., a distance of more than 500 miles from the source of supply. Another eight-inch line is being built by the Standard Oil Company from Kansas to Whiting. There are more than 13,000,000 barrels of oil in tanks in the Kansas and Territory fields, most of which will be put through the Standard's pipe lines to the east. Ohio oil is being pumped out of the tanks to seaboard to make room for the western product.

Texas and Louisiana crude is supplying Atlantic Coast refineries with a part of the raw material which they need to meet their requirements. Fleets of tank steamers are in service conveying Gulf Coast oil to New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey ports.

The projected pipe line across the Isthmus of Panama will be the means of putting California oil into the Atlantic markets. So, eventually the east, which for so many years has furnished the country with its supply of petroleum, may find the situation entirely reversed.

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE IN OIL PRODUCTION WEST OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER 1900 TO 1905.

(In Barrels.)

Year.	Produced east of Miss. River.	Produced west of Miss. River.	Total Production.
1900	58,054,183	5,558,072	63,612,255
1901	55,551,550	13,825,059	69,376,609
1902	55,377,413	33,388,546	88,765,959
1903	55,638,512	44,819,825	100,458,337
1904	55,097,751	65,633,098	120,730,849
1905	48,500,000	88,868,191	137,368,191

NOTE.—Production east of the Mississippi river includes Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee. Output for 1905 estimated. Production west of the Mississippi river includes Texas, Louisiana, California, Kansas, Indian and Oklahoma Territories, and Wyoming. Output for 1905, in part, estimated.

DAVIS HILL ATTRACTING THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF TEXAS OPERATORS.

Davis Hill, in Liberty County, is now the object of special attention on the part of Texas operators. The district in which the tests have been drilled is twelve miles northwest of Batson, eighteen miles southwest of Cleveland, twenty-two miles north of the town of Liberty and eight miles from the Beaumont-Somerville line of the Santa Fe railroad.

The country is low, but is broken by a number of mounds or elevations rising out of the prairie, known as Davis Hills. The highest of these is perhaps 250 feet above the level of the surrounding marsh, and the wells in which the showings of oil have been obtained have been drilled in the bottoms, between the hills. East of the hills is a bayou and two miles east of the bayou is the Trinity river.

The Lestarjette well, which first attracted attention to the district, was drilled on the 300 acres known as the Lake Creek plantation, a part of the Jose Dolores Martinez league. The title to this property is very much muddled.

The D. B. Cherry well, which has been the cause of the more recent and intensified interest in the region, is located about fifty feet north of the Lestarjette well on a 50-acre tract. Lestarjette abandoned his well at 800 feet. The Cherry well has been drilled into rock at something like 1,000 feet, and the showing obtained is reported as excellent. Operations on this well have been at a standstill recently. All sorts of rumors are heard as to the importance of the formations encountered in the Cherry test. Activity in securing leases and property in fee simple has followed the rumored strike in the Cherry well. Among the transactions reported is the purchase of a lease by the Guffey Company on a fifteen acre strip owned by W. C. Moore, on the east side of the bayou, extending 4,000 feet eastward; the purchase of 500 acres out of the Nannie Morrow 1,040 acre tract, lying north of the Martinez league and being a part of the Manuel de las Santos Coy league; the purchase of C. D. Reeves' interest in the well drilled by him to a depth of 800 feet on the Morrow farm, northeast of the other wells, by Martin & Carden, who are drilling on their own account on the Morrow property and are down about 700 feet, and the purchase by the Guffey Company of a twenty-five acre strip from C. C. Cherry, lying between the Reeves and Cherry wells running east and west.

D. B. Cherry is starting a well on the Morrow farm, and Martin & Carden are going back into the Reeves well, to drill it deeper.

The difficulty in getting title seems to be the main trouble at Davis Hill. There are plenty of indications of oil and gas, such as are found at various points in Southeast Texas, and it is claimed that the Cherry well has demonstrated the presence of a regular oil formation.

STATISTICS OF THE CALIFORNIA OIL FIELDS FOR 1905.

The following table, compiled by Dr. C. T. Deane, secretary of the California Petroleum Miners' Association, shows the approximate petroleum statistics for the year ended December 31, 1905:

District—	Production Barrels.	Field Stocks Dec. 31, 1904.	Shipments in 1905.	Field Stocks Dec. 31, 1905.	Wells Producing.	Wells Drilling.	New Derricks.
Kern River	14,000,000	10,500,000	9,500,000	15,000,000	680	6	5
Santa Maria and Lompoc	5,300,000	200,000	4,190,000	1,310,000	73	42	1
Los Angeles and Salt Lake	3,000,000	128,000	2,778,000	350,000	300	20	12
Coalinga	8,869,000	74,000	8,946,000	30,000	243	26	9
Fullerton and Brea Canyon	1,750,000	77,760	1,727,760	100,000	150	3	2
Puente and Whittier	960,000	138,200	938,200	160,000	94	8	6
Newhall	150,000	4,000	104,000	50,000	52	1	1
Ventura	350,000	60,000	350,000	60,000	246	2	2
Summerland	75,000	10,400	85,400	.....	120	1	1
Sunset	400,000	250,000	300,000	350,000	38	3	4
Midway	70,000	5,000	.....	75,000	21	3	3
McKittrick	720,000	120,000	720,000	120,000	90	2	1
Sargents	20,000	9,800	29,800	.....	5	2	0
Arroyo Grande	5,000	.....	.....	5,000	1	3	4
Halfmoon Bay	2,000	1,000	.....	3,000	3	1	1
Total	35,671,000	11,578,160	29,636,160	17,613,000	2116	123	52

NOTE.—Field stocks include oil in receiving tanks awaiting shipment.—Pacific Oil Reporter.

CALIFORNIA'S OIL OUTPUT IN 1905 EXCEEDED THAT OF ANY OTHER STATE.

Statistics prepared by C. T. Deane, secretary of the California Petroleum Miners' Association, covering the production and movement of California oil in 1905, make the output approximately 35,671,000 barrels, the shipments 29,636,160 barrels and the field stocks—including oil in receiving tanks awaiting shipment—at the close of the year, approximately, 17,613,000 barrels.

This showing will enable California to retain the place it held last year at the top of the list of petroleum producing states. Texas, considered as a state, will remain in second place. While the oil pools of the Texas-Louisiana Gulf Coast region, in reality, are considered as one field, the state line that separates Jennings and the others in Louisiana from the districts farther west in Texas, causes the output to be divided, for statistical purposes, between two states.

Southeast Texas, including the Gulf Coast territory, produced 29,877,156 barrels in 1905. In the Louisiana Gulf Coast region, just across the line from Texas, Jennings produced 10,127,822 barrels, Anse la Butte about 10,000 barrels and Welsh about 11,300 barrels, making the Louisiana output approximately 10,149,122 barrels.

The Texas-Louisiana Gulf Coast region, therefore, produced 40,026,278 barrels, or 4,355,278 barrels in excess of the California output. Shipments from the California fields are put at 29,636,160 barrels. It is presumed that this includes the entire movement and consumption of oil inasmuch as the difference between this amount and the gross output is added to stocks at the close of 1904 to make the total of stocks on December 31, 1905, which are given as 17,613,000 barrels.

Kern River, California's most productive pool, yielded 14,000,000 barrels in 1905, according to the tables reproduced herewith. Humble, the most productive of the Gulf Coast districts last year, put out 18,066,428 barrels.

The movement and consumption of Texas-Louisiana Gulf Coast oil in 1905 amounted to 32,301,302 barrels, being 2,665,142 barrels in excess of the shipments of California oil, as reported by Secretary Deane.

Operations in California during 1905 are reviewed by the Pacific Oil Reporter as follows:

California's increase in production of mineral oils for 1905 kept well up to the ratio of the past four years.

Contrary to past records, but strictly in accordance fith expectations, the Kern River field fell off some two and a half millions of barrels and had it not been for an opportune increase in some of the other fields of the State a shortage of oil would have necessarily followed. As it was, however, four and a half millions of barrels went into storage in the field during the first part of the year. It is certain that little was stored during the last half of 1905 and some well posted oil men go so far as to positively state that stocks were called on for shipment during December. We are inclined to believe that little Kern River oil will go into storage during 1906.

Coalinga showed a steady gain for the year and a daily average of 22,000 barrels is conservative. At the beginning of the year only 12,000 to 14,000 barrels per day was claimed—November's production ran close to 27,000 barrels daily. Although ample storage facilities were at hand no oil went into stocks. The only storage in the field is some 30,000 barrels of sump oil of low gravity. Every barrel of oil was shipped from the field as rapidly as it could be gathered into the receiving tanks of the marketers.

Santa Maria's increase was remarkable, being about 800 per cent over that of 1904. This field is capable of an unprecedented increase in production, but fortunately for the field and the industry in general the operating companies there are extremely conservative and will not develop cheap oil. The Union Oil Company of California, the principal operator there, will develop its territory only to supply its own requirements and it will not sell oil at a price that would have a depressing influence on the other fields of the State. While there will be a natural gain in the field during 1906 the few strong corporations there will develop oil only at fair prices.

The Amalgamated or Salt Lake field, near Los Angeles, developed some fine producers during 1905 which swelled the Los Angeles production to probably the highest mark it has ever reached even in its boom days. There will doubtless be a still further increase during 1906. Of the other fields of the State, little can be said of a general bearing on the grand total production. Each one with its production—little or much—helps supply a cheap fuel to turn the wheels of commerce on the Pacific Coast. While the increase in the State's production during 1906 will be considerable, will it meet the growing demand? Let us consider its uses.

The extended use of California fuel oil during the year just ended has been all that could be hoped for and it is safe to say the present production does not exceed the demand; nor is it likely to for, while occasional new wells are brought in with phenomenal productions, on the other hand new markets are being opened up that eats up that self-same production and creeps up on the reserve stocks in a very encouraging manner. In the cities of San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles more than three million barrels of oil was used in the manufacture of gas in the year 1905. Several cities of minor importance

used quantities of oil for this purpose. Seventy-five per cent of the fuel used in the State of California is fuel oil and new installations are rapidly being made. Nearly all the boats plying on the bay of San Francisco use oil for steam purposes and many of the ocean wise vessels are using it with the best of results. In the early part of 1905 the S. S. "Nebraska" made a round trip between San Francisco and New York City by the way of the Horn, using only the initial supply of oil taken on at San Francisco. The boat broke all records for time on a like trip and saved many thousands of dollars in cost of fuel and wages. We have yet to hear of a single oil installation where the best of results have not been obtained. The Southern Pacific, Santa Fe and the Salt Lake, San Pedro and Los Angeles railways are using several millions of barrels each per year. In fact, they are the largest consumers of fuel oil and have been material factors in the building up of the industry. Washington and Oregon have consumed large quantities of California fuel oil the past year, and many oil installations are contemplated for 1906, with a correspondingly increased demand for our product. These states formerly looked to British Columbia for their fuel supply (coal), but the colliery owners of that country have long since given up the hopeless fight against a better and cheaper fuel.

Our interstate oil trade during 1905 has increased many fold. The practical results obtained from oil fuel in the smelting business has led to its general adoption in many of the large mines and heavy shipments to Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada have resulted. The demand for fuel oil for this class of business will increase rapidly during 1906. A considerable advance in price would not effect this branch of the business.

Although possessing immense coal measures, Alaska is looking to California for a fuel supply, and the yearly shipments of both crude and refined oils amount to several millions of gallons.

The sugar refineries in the Hawaiian Islands are using oil fuel almost altogether. The few large users of coal there are being converted to the use of oil as rapidly as their coal contracts expire. Close competition in the sugar trade necessitates economical manufacture and thousands of dollars are saved yearly by the use of oil in lieu of coal in the islands.

Probably no more striking illustration of the superiority of oil fuel has ever been brought to the notice of a skeptical public than its introduction, during 1905, into British Columbia, where it is used within fifty and a hundred miles of some of the large coal colleries there. It is being shipped in large quantities to Victoria, from which place it is distributed. It is probably useless to say that a fight is being waged by the colliery owners, who, after being driven from California and seeing a major portion of their Washington and Oregon trade taken from them, must suffer the humiliation of losing a large fuel trade in their own country, and this on points of economy alone. The British Columbia oil trade was opened up by the Union Oil Company of California, which has always been a pioneer in opening up new territory to the use of fuel oil. The last oil shipment of 1905 to British Columbia was 10,000 barrels of crude in the Union Oil Company's tank steamer "Whittier," which cleared San Francisco for Vancouver December 26. Unless arbitrary duties on the importation of crude oil are put into effect the shipments to British Columbia during 1906 will amount to nearly half a million barrels.

At the close of 1905 we find extensive markets for oil fuel being opened up in Chile and several of the other South American republics by the Union Oil Company. Several large cargoes have already been shipped to Calita Buena, Chile, for railroad use. Not only does oil fuel maintain its supremacy in matter of cost, but in this hot country stokers are held at a premium, and from this point of view alone oil is outrivaling coal. The large handlers of California oil are waging a sharp warfare over this South American trade, and it is safe to say the people of those countries will get their oil at a very low price. Contracts are somewhat risky, however, for one never knows when an arbitrary duty may be placed on the commodity.

The Panama Canal and the isthmus across which it will run when completed is becoming a center of much interest to California oil shippers. Fuel amounting to millions of tons must be supplied for steam use on the Panama railroad and for the great steam drills, dredgers and miscellaneous machinery. The Panama railroad has thus far burned coal and is provided with facilities for handling same. It is delivered at tide-water for about $4 a ton. Cheap labor at hand and the expense incident to converting engines to oil burners is given as the excuse at Washington for the delay in accepting a cheaper and better fuel—fuel oil. Probably the most unfortunate feature in the situation is the fact that the men in charge are inexperienced in the burning of oil fuel and they naturally look askance at innovations. The future isthmian oil trade depends largely on the action of the government may take in the matter.

Altogether it may be safely said that our export and interstate oil trade has more than doubled during the past year and the outlook for increased foreign and domestic trade in the future is very promising; in fact, so much so that new oil pools must be quickly discovered and the old ones rapidly developed to keep up with the demand attending a rapidly increasing oil consumption.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM IN CALIFORNIA, 1902-1905.

District—	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Coalinga	500,750	2,138,058	5,114,000	8,869,000
Santa Maria and Lompoc	116,500	208,890	670,500	5,300,000
Kern River	8,872,115	16,342,100	17,500,000	14,000,000
Los Angeles	1,047,300	793,765	1,200,000	3,000,000
Sunset	144,200	353,100	400,000	400,000
Midway	50,000	29,200	910	5,000
McKittrick	639,500	1,353,500	1,875,925	720,000
Newhall and Ventura	626,540	683,500	663,100	500,000
Fullerton and Brea Canyon	1,195,015	1,427,700	147,500	1,750,000
Whittier and Puente	687,030	878,015	748,000	960,000
Summerland	94,550	131,000	120,000	75,000
Sargents	.....	.....	35,090	20,000
Halfmoon Bay	.....	.....	1,000	2,000
Arroyo Grande	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Total	13,973,500	24,337,828	28,476,025	35,671,000

Daily average for 1902.....38,286 barrels
Daily average for 1903.....66,679 barrels
Daily average for 1904.....78,011 barrels
Daily average for 1905.....96,000 barrels

—Pacific Oil Reporter.

California's Prices.

Following are the latest quotations for California crude oil as published by the Pacific Oil Reporter of January 6, 1906:

Coalinga.

22 deg. up to, but not including 24 deg. 24c
24 deg. up to, but not including 25 deg. 22 1-2c
25 deg. gravity or lighter.....20c

Kern River.

14 deg. gravity or better.....15c

Santa Maria.

24 deg. up to, but not including 25 deg. 20c
25 deg. or better.....25c

A charter has been granted to the Santos Coy Oil Company of Houston, Texas; capital stock $10,000. R. E. Brooks, J. C. S. Morrow and J. M. Powers, Jr., of Houston, are the incorporators.

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References—First National Bank, Gulf National Bank Beaumont.

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ACCURATE DATA CONCERNING THE TEXAS-LOUISIANA OIL INDUSTRY.

Considering the great number of interests represented in the Texas and Louisiana oil fields and the difficulty of gathering accurate data from so many sources, the Oil Investors' Journal accepts the congratulations which it has received on its statistics for 1905, as published in the January 3 number, with the feeling that it has accomplished something both for the industry in this section and for itself. The resume of the past year's business as published in the Journal was reproduced in all the leading daily papers of Texas, in many daily papers outside of this state, in the Oil City Derrick, and in the trade press generally. The value to the Gulf Coast region of the showing made by its oil fields as presented in the Oil Investors' Journal is hard to calculate. The Beaumont Chamber of Commerce is circulating the matter in pamphlet form, to advertise the resources of Southeast Texas.

The report involved much labor, and to get it out in the short time intervening between the end of the year and the date of publication—only four days—involved some strenuous stunts by the office statistician. Two whole nights were devoted, in addition to the days, to getting up the data. The figures as to production and shipments were correct, excepting in the case of the December production at Corsicana and Powell, which had to be estimated and the production at Matagorda for the year which was estimated in the absence of half the report. These figures have been supplied and will be found in this number. The difference between the estimates and the actual records was trivial, amounting to less than 19,000 barrels.

Complete and trustworthy data concerning the great oil industry of Texas and Louisiana is in demand by the petroleum trade of the whole world. The Oil Investors' Journal will endeavor at all times to supply the information in accurate form.

UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA GETS PANAMA PIPE LINE RIGHTS.

Secretary Taft on January 10 recommended to the president that he sanction the issue of a revocable license to the Union Oil Company of California to construct and maintain a pipe line across the canal zone.

There were six applicants for such a right, but the company named is the only one which specified the price of the oil, if used by the government, and whose offer was otherwise sufficiently definite according to Mr. Taft's view. It is however, expressly provided that the license shall not be exclusive so that other companies may hereafter compete for the business.

For its part the company undertakes to pay $500 per month to be applied to school purposes in the canal zone and also to permit the government to draw upon its pipe line at any point for oil at 90 cents per barrel. Secretary Taft in his letter to the president explains that this about equivalent for fuel purposes to Pocahontas coal at the present cost on the isthmus of $4 per ton, so that the oil may be used for all power purposes if decided in the construction of the canal.

As only refined oil is at present carried over the Panama railroad, the secretary does not fear that the transportation of crude oil by pipe would injure the business of the railroad. The company undertakes to complete the line by August 1st next, and to build in American shipyards suitable tank steamers to supply, in addition to its present fleet, the necessary means of conveying the oil to the Pacific end of the pipe line and from the Atlantic end to points of delivery on the Atlantic coast and in Europe.

In addition to the Union Oil Company, five others applied for the right to build a pipe line across the isthmus. The applicants were L. W. Bates of New York, the Texas Company of Texas, the Associated Oil Company of California, the Gulf Refining Company of Pittsburg and the Higgins Oil & Fuel Company of Beaumont, Texas.

Articles of incorporation of the Union Steamship Company, which will be operated in connection with the Union Oil Company, have been filed in San Francisco, the capital stock being $5,000,000. It is stated that it is the purpose of the company to enter into the transportation business between Pacific coast port and Panama and the Orient, and also to run steamers between the eastern side of Panama and Europe.

The fleet now being operated on the Pacific coast by the Union Oil Company consists of the Argyll, tank steamer of 1,125,000 gallons capacity; the Whittier, tank steamer, of 474,600 gallons capacity; the Fullerton, ship, of 672,000 gallons capacity; the Santa Paula, ship of 344,400 gallons capacity. The following tank steamers, now in the Texas trade, have been purchased by the Union Steamship Company and will probably be in the California oil trade next year: Lansing, 1,974,000 gallons; Washtenaw, 1,239,000 gallons; and Roma, 1,155,000 gallons. It is understood that a fourth steamer has been purchased.

LETTER FROM JOHN H. KIRBY.

Mr. Holland S. Reavis,
Editor Oil Investors' Journal,
Beaumont, Texas.

My Dear Sir: * * * I recognize that the Oil Investors' Journal is reliable authority on all oil matters. I have heard it often commended and I have never yet heard any of its utterances commented upon as being under suspicion or as prompted by any considerations other than to tell the exact truth. It has been of great value to the oil interests of this state and no doubt will continue to be.

Personally, I have no oil interests; but every citizen must feel more or less concerned in an industry that is doing so much for the country, and along with all other patriotic Texans I feel a lively interest in the development of the industry and in all the agencies employed to that end, including the Journal.

I send you herewith my subscription for two and one-half years at $2 per year. Very truly yours,

JOHN H. KIRBY.

The barge Shenango, recorded in the January 3 number of the Oil Investors' Journal as having sailed from Port Arthur on December 30, did not depart until January 2 with the following corrected cargo: 25,816 barrels of crude, loaded by the Gulf Refining Company and consigned to the Gulf Refining Company at Philadelphia. The steamer Ligonier, recorded on January 3 as having sailed from Port Arthur on December 31, did not depart until January 2. The corrected cargo is 11,147 barrels of crude oil loaded by the Gulf Refining Company, consigned to the Gulf Refining Company at Gibson's Point, and the miscellaneous refinery products as noted on page 12.

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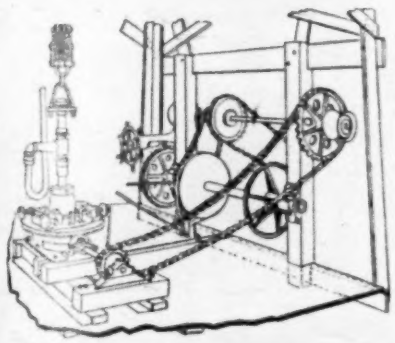

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SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM PORT ARTHUR

DATE	RIG	NAME VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	BBLS
Jan							
1	Barge	Providence	Texas Co.	Standard	Point Breeze	Crude	18,040
2	S. S	Ligonier	Gulf Ref Co	Gulf Ref Co	Gibsons Point	Solar Oil	14,735
2	"	"	"	"	"	Lubr. Oil	2,016
2	"	"	"	"	"	Red. crude	2,161
2	"	"	"	"	"	Ref. Oil	199
2	"	"	"	"	"	Asphalt	500
4	"	Winifred	"	Con. Gas Co	Balto	Solar	19,582
4	Barge	Conemaugh	"	Gulf Ref. Co	Gibsons Point	Solar	12,842
6	"	"	"	"	"	Crude	4,436
6	S. S	J. M. Guffey	"	"	"	Solar	16,779
6	"	"	"	"	"	Lubr	400
6	"	"	"	"	"	Crude	3,943
10	Barge	Mingo	"	"	Tampa	Ref. Oil	1,992
10	"	"	"	"	"	Lubr. Oil	41
10	"	Flyton	Texas Co.	Texas Co.	New Orleans	Crude	6,181
10	S. S	Catania	Gulf Ref. Co	Gulf Ref. Co	Tampa	Crude	16,243
13	"	Larimer	"	"	Bayonne	Solar	12,449
13	"	"	"	"	"	Red. crude	2,092
13	"	"	"	"	"	Crude	12,665
13	"	"	"	"	"	Lubr. Oil	2,807
13	"	"	"	"	"	Asphalt	131
13	"	"	"	"	"	Ref. Oil	519
13	Barge	Allegheny	"	"	Gretna	Ref. Oil	3,169
13	"	"	"	"	"	Lubr. Oil	10
	Total (barrels)						153,992
	Crude			61,508			
	Other Grades			92,484			

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM SABINE PASS

DATE	RIG	NAME VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	BBLS
Jan							
1	Barge	Spindletop	H. O. & F. Co	H. O. & F. Co	Galveston	Crude	4,159
3	S. S	Paraguay	Sun Co	Sun Co	Marcus Hook	Crude	18,816
6	"	Washtenaw	Sun Co	"	"	Crude	25,197
9	"	Northman	H. O. & F. Co	Standard	New York	Crude	24,107
10	"	Northtown	Security	"	"	Crude	21,580
12	"	Roma	Sun Co			Bunker oil	2,058
12	Barge	Spindletop	H. O. & F. Co	H. O. & F. Co	Galveston	Crude	4,545
15	"	"	"	"	"	Crude	4,348
	Total (barrels)						104,180

SETTLEMENT OF SHELL COMPANY'S LIBEL SUIT AGAINST NEW YORK HERALD.

Lack of space prevented mention in the last number of the Oil Investors' Journal of an interesting incident growing out of the publication in the New York Herald of September 3, 1905, of a special article headed "Standard Oil Has Won Its Fight for Foreign Petroleum Markets," purporting to describe the status of the contest between the Standard and the Shell Transport & Trading Company, Limited, an English concern, for control of the European and Asiatic trade.

Embodied in the Herald's presentation of the matter was an interview attributed to W. H. Libby, the Standard's expert in charge of its foreign business, in which he was quoted as saying a number of things very favorable to the Standard and exceedingly unfavorable to the Shell Company. The gist of the article was, in effect, that the Shell Company had failed to fulfill its contracts, that it had sold Roumanian oil on the representation that it was Pennsylvania oil, and that it lost ground in Europe and Asia to such an extent as to make the Standard's domination of the markets in those countries complete.

Suit for libel was immediately filed by the Shell Company against the New York Herald Company in the courts of London. When the case came up on December 9 in the Court of Appeals, where the defendant's counsel had taken it with the object of showing that the writ in the action had not been properly served, Mr. J. Eldon Bankes, one of the attorneys for the New York Herald Company, asked leave to withdraw the appeal and made the following statement:

I have to state that this action was an action for libel brought by the plaintiffs, the Shell Company, against the defendant, the proprietor of the New York Herald, for a libel published in the New York edition of that paper on the 3rd of September, 1905. My clients have made enquiries into the matter, and they find that the statements complained of cannot be substantiated, and, under those circumstances, they unreservedly withdraw them, and express their regret that they were published, and, at the same time, they are willing to pay the costs of the plaintiffs as between solicitor and client.

On these terms, I am glad to say that this litigation will be ended.

Mr. Bankes was followed by Sir Edward Clarke, counsel for the Shell Company, who described the statements contained in the Herald article as "a very serious libel" upon his client. He quoted from the Herald the charge that the Shell Company had bought Roumanian oil and had changed the brands when it got beyond the frontier and sold it as Pennsylvania oil, declaring that these statements were absolutely untrue and that they illustrated the principle credited to the Standard in the article of September 3, to-wit: "That methods are not questioned so much as results; if results are shown the department is a success; if results are lacking the department is reorganized."

Both the New York and Paris editions of the Herald contained a full account, next day, of the settlement of the case and the Herald supplemented the news report on December 11 with an editorial, reviewing the incident and confessing its culpability, as follows:

Some three months ago an article in the Herald contained an attack upon the Shell Transport & Trading Company. The allegations were so grave that a suit for libel was brought against the Herald. There is no necessity to go into details regarding the libel, for a cabled report of these legal proceedings is published on page 9 today.

From this report it will be seen that the Herald's private investigation showed conclusively that the Shell Transport & Trading Company had been calumniated. It immediately voluntarily and unreservedly withdrew the statements contained in the incriminated article and offered to defray the costs of the action. This arrangement was accepted by the plaintiffs. The matter might seem to end there, but another duty still devolves upon the Herald.

Owing to the culpable collusion of a reporter with the business rivals of the Shell Transport & Trading Company and to the inexcusable negligence of the sub-editor who ought to have revised, or in the case under consideration rejected, the reporter's copy a grievous wrong was done unwittingly by the Herald to a respectable business firm.

The Herald therefore holds itself in honor bound to repair its injustice, so far as reparation is possible, by proffering voluntarily its sincere apologies to the traduced company. Every reasonable precaution is taken by the Herald to insure accuracy in the matter published, and its system of supervision is, to say the least, as efficacious as that of its contemporaries.

But the human factor enters so largely into journalism that possibilities of error are infinite. A correspondent neglects to consult the very person who could have contradicted authoritatively an item of news. He allows himself to be influenced and writes with bias. The copy reviser is absent-minded or indolent and "passes" a defamatory statement, which the proof-reader in turn fails to "refer back" to the copy reader.

Any one of these slips, to use a mild term, may not only involve a newspaper in a suit for heavy damages but, what is far more serious, may cause it to do incalculable wrong to an individual or group of individuals.

The least that an honest journal can do when it has injured any member of the community in this way is to admit its error frankly and unreservedly and give the same publicity to the retraction as was given to the calumny.

This view, unfortunately, is not indorsed by all our contemporaries, the London Times for example. The Herald, however, does not share their ambition to pose as infallible, and, acting upon the principle of repairing as fully as possible any injustice that it may have committed, the Herald publishes the report of the legal proceedings instituted by the Shell Transport & Trading Company to defend its commercial reputation against accusations that investigation proved to be as unfounded as they were outrageous. It is regrettable from every point of view that this investigation was delayed until after the article had appeared.

When the transcript of the shorthand notes of the proceedings in the

Court of Appeal on December 9 was prepared, it was found that the plaintiff's counsel in the action for libel had stated, in the course of his remarks, that the Standard Oil Company had published the article in the Herald, whereas he intended to say that the Herald had published it. This necessitated another appearance in the Court of Appeal on December 21. The error made by Sir Edward Clarke in stating that the Standard Oil Company had published the article, when as a matter of fact the New York Herald published it, was publicly corrected and the details were fully set forth in the Herald's Paris and New York editions.

Both the Standard and the Shell Company are large purchasers of Texas oil. All of the oil loaded by the Shell Company at Port Arthur goes to the European market. The Standard has shipped only one or two cargoes direct from Texas ports to Europe. Most of the oil that it buys at Port Arthur and Sabine is taken to Atlantic coast points.

BILLS TO PROVIDE FEDERAL SUPERVISION OF PIPE LINES AND TANK CARS.

Federal supervision of pipe lines and oil tank cars is the object of a number of bills that have been introduced in the lower house of congress. It is proposed to so amend the laws governing the interstate Commerce Commission as to bring such facilities under the control of that body.

Representative Hearst of New York has introduced a measure directed principally against pipe lines. Following is the text of the bill:

"That all persons, co-partnership, joint stock companies and corporations owning or operating lines of pipe or other means of transportation for conveying or transporting therein petroleum, liquids, or other products or property from one state or territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, to any state or territory of the United States or to the District of Columbia, or through or over any portion of the public domain of the United States, or over, under, or across the navigable streams or waters of the United States, or over, under, or along any of the military or post-roads of the United States, are hereby constituted and declared to be common carriers, and all the provisions, so far as applicable, of the act entitled 'An Act to Regulate Commerce,' approved February 4, 1897, and of the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, shall apply to all such common carriers, and all such common carriers shall hereafter be subject to the same regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission as are common carriers owning or operating railroads.

"Sec. 2. That the pipe lines of every such common carrier shall be open for transportation to the public use, and all persons desiring to transport products to such pipe lines shall have the absolute right upon equal terms to such transportation in the order of application therefor, on complying with the general requirements of such common carrier, as to the delivery for and payment of such transportation; and every such common carrier shall provide suitable and necessary receptacles for receiving all such products for transportation, and for storage at the place of delivery until the same can reasonably be removed by the consignee, and shall be liable as common carriers therefor from the time the same is delivered for transportation until a reasonable time after the same has been transported to the place of consignment and ready for delivery to the consignee. All rates and charges of every description for and on account of, or in any manner connected with, the transportation of products through such pipe lines shal be fixed by such common carriers by general rules and regulations which shall be applicable to all parties who shall transport any products through such pipe lines, or deliver or contract to deliver products for transportation through such pipe lines. All such rules and regulations, rates, tariffs, and charges shall be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission at the time and in the manner in which tariff schedules of other common carriers are by the said act to regulate commerce and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto required to be filed. All charges made for any services rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of products through pipe lines and for the receiving, delivery, storage and handling of such property, and for all facilities furnished in connection with such transportation, shall be reasonable and just, and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared to be unlawful. And it shall be unlawful for any such common carrier, directly or indirectly, by any concession, agreement, discrimination, or device, to receive, grant or concede any other rate or compensation with respect to the transportation of products through such pipe lines, or for any services in connection therewith, than the rate of compensation specified in the schedules or tariffs filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission as herein provided.

"Sec. 3. That after the expiration of sixty days from and after the passage of this act no person, co-partnership, joint stock company, or corporation shall operate a pipe line for the transportation of petroleum or other liquids or any product of property from one state or territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, to any state or territory of the United States, or to the District of Columbia, or through or over any portion of the public domain of the United States, or over, under, or across the navigable streams or waters of the United States, or over, under, or along any of the military or post-roads of the United States, unless and until such person, co-partnership, joint stock company, or corporation shall have filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission its written acceptance of the restrictions and obligations required by this act.

"Sec. 4. That this act shall take effect immediately."

A Kansas representative has introduced a bill to make certain cars used in the transportation of articles of interstate and foreign commerce common carriers and prohibiting ownership in or control over them by shippers. The bill is drawn to include refrigerator cars and other private lines, but the chief object of the measure is to reach the tank car. Following are the provisions of the bill:

"That all ventilator cars, refrigerator cars, oil or tank cars, and any and all cars which have heretofore been termed 'private cars,' used in the transportation of any article or commodity of interstate or foreign commerce, are hereby declared to be and are common carriers, and subject to all laws, rules and regulations regulating or affecting common carriers in the transportation of articles or commodities of interstate and foreign commerce.

"Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any railway company engaged in the business of a common carrier to contract with any person, firm or corporation, being the producers or shippers of any article or commodity entering into interstate or foreign commerce, for the shipment or transportation of such article or commodity when such article or commodity is offered for shipment or transportation in ventilator cars, refrigerator cars, tank cars, or private cars of any character whatsoever, owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such producers or shippers. To be a stockholder in, or director, or officer of any company owning or controlling such ventilator cars, refrigerator cars, tank cars, or private cars of whatever character, shall be construed as having such an interest as is prohibited by this act.

"Sec. 3. That any person, firm, or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not less than $5,000 and be imprisoned for a period of not less than thirty days. When a corporation has been found to be an offender under the provsiions of this act, all the executive officers and agents of the traffic department of such corporation shall be deemed guilty and shall be punished as in this section provided.

"Sec. 4. That this act shall be in force and effect from and after its approval by the President."

FIELD OPERATIONS AT SPINDLETOP.

A resume of Spindletop for the first two weeks of January indicates that the field is producing from 3,000 to 3,300 barrels a day. The W. B. Armstrong well near the Higgins pump station is being equipped with a stnadard pumping rig. This is one of the recent completions on Spindletop. It looks like a 100-barrel well.

Bowles Brothers are rigging to drill in Block 21, Gladys City tract.

Marcus Moore is starting a well in the eYllow Pine tract.

Harry Fillman and others have a derrick up in the flats on the west side the T. & N. O. right of way.

The Nelson & Gordon well on the Cartwright was drilling in on January 17.

The T. H. Bass No. 2, directly south and adjoining Block 30 of the Keith-Ward tract is down about 800 feet.

Work on the T. H. Bass No. 1, which was thought to have been ruined by a piece of steel being dropped into the hole, is still progressing. There is some chance that the well may be completed.

Bowles Brothers No. 1, in Block 21 of the Gladys City, is making ninety-five barrels.

The J. C. Wilson well, in Block 20 of the Gladys, is producing 130 barrels. Guffey is taking the oil.

L. Solinsky was at Spindletop on the 16th negotiating the purchase of machinery to put down a hole on the Hogg-Swayne tract.

The Meagher-Kissick partnership on the Higgins lease has been dissolved. The lease will be operated by Meagher individually. Mike Kissick has two producing wells on the Becky Sharp and will put down a new hole during the next thirty days.

For MAYOR

The Oil Investors' Journal is authorized to announce

E. A. Fletcher

a candidate for Mayor of the city Beaumont. Subject to the action of the Democratic primaries

Vote for

MARVIN SCURLOCK

for

City Attorney

"Enforcement of the law promotes justice and prevents crime, safeguards liberty and lessens taxation."

TEXAS DRILLING CO.

Main Office: BEAUMONT, TEX. Branch Office: SARATOGA, TEX.

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JOS. DROUOT, Superintendent.

Contracts taken to Drill Wells anywhere in Texas or Louisiana. If you have property you wish to test for Oil, Gas or Water, Write to us. Best of references given.

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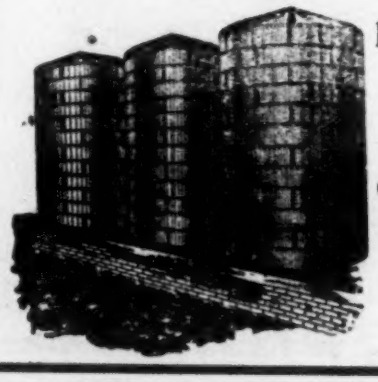

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HOUSTON, TEXAS.

CRUDE OIL

For Treasurer

The Oil Investors' Journal is authorized to announce

Asa Bordages

as a candidate for the office of City Treasurer of Beaumont subject to the city primaries.

For Alderman

The Oil Investors' Journal is authorized to announce

W. W. KYLE

as a candidate for Alderman from the Third Ward and he solicits your vote in the primaries.

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First National Bank of Beaumont.

CAPITAL STOCK	$200,000
SURPLUS FUND	200,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	7,500

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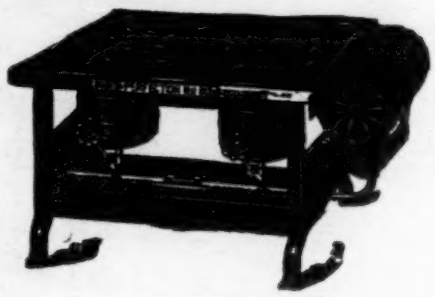

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COLONIST RATES

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$27.50 Santa Fe $27.50

Tickets on Sale Daily; February 15th to April 7th. Stop-overs allowed at many Places.

For Full Particulars call on or address.

M. B. MUXEN, G. P. A.

BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

NOTHING IMPORTANT IN WILD-CAT OPERATIONS.

Wild-cat operations in Southeast Texas and Louisiana during the first half of the month have developed nothing of importance.

The well at Pine Island Bayou, northwest of Beaumont, has been completed to the contract depth. Two oil showings were reported in this well. It is expected that another hole will be sunk.

The East Texas Oil Company will put down another test well near Rockland, seventy-five miles north of Beaumont. Three wells already have been drilled by this company in a salt marsh on the Graham league where indications of oil and gas are abundant. The first hole went down 2,000 feet and developed considerable gas but no oil. The second well went down to 1,500 feet, encountering several strata of oil, but the hole was not in a condition to make a test of the various sands. The rig was then moved and a hole put down to 750 feet, developing oil and water. It was not possible to complete this well satisfactorily, hence the decision to drill a new hole.

The Texas Drilling Company of Beaumont will sink a wild-cat well at La Salle Station, on the Somerville line of the Santa Fe railroad, for S. Gallias of St. Louis, who owns considerable property in that section. This will be the second test near La Salle.

At Iota, in Acadia Parish, La., a test hole will be put down immediately.

The test well on the Lufkin Oil Company's 640-acre tract nine miles east of Lufkin, Texas, between that place and Nacogdoches, is down about 600 feet. Considerable gas pressure has been encountered.

Considerable interest has been centered on the test well being put down in the Des Moines rice farm near Orange, Texas, by Colonel Stribling and associates. Developments, however, have been such as to render all comment purely speculative. It is reported that the hole was down 900 feet on January 16, when work was shut down awaiting tools to drill deeper.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF OIL IN HEAT-PRODUCING QUALITIES.

The comparative value in heat-producing qualities of petroleum from the various fields of the United States and Russia is the subject of a report recently issued by the government. According to the report the calorific or heat-producing property of petroleum when combined with proper proportions of air is measured by the number of pounds of water from and at 212 deg. F. evaporated by one pound of petroleum fuel. It is shown that the heat energy necessary to evaporate one pound of water would raise 966 pounds of water at or near 391 deg. F. 1 degree. The following table shows the comparative value of fuel petroleum from the principal fields of the United States and Russia, the first column of figures giving the specific gravity of the oils and the second column the number of pounds of water evaporated in boilers at 212 deg. F.:

Pennsylvania crude	.8291	14.85
Pennsylvania crude heavy	.8860	16.00
Lima, Ohio	.8383	15.45
Beaumont, Texas	.9210	14.80
Sour Lake, Texas	.9333	14.40
Jennings, La.	.9090	14.60
Bakersfield, Cal.	.9589	14.20
Baku, Russia	.8805	14.80

Comparisons in the report show a larger variation in the fuel value of coal than in the fuel valuation of petroleum. By way of comparison of the two commodities, it is assumed that one pound of average fuel oil will evaporate 15 pounds of water from and at 212 deg. F. as compared with one pound of coal. It is further shown that one pound of petroleum of from .82 to .88 gravity is approximately equal to two pounds of the various grades of eastern bituminous and anthracite coal, and its value is almost three times as much pound for pound as the lower grades of western coal. A ton of coal of the lower grade represents a calorific value from 2 3-4 barrels of oil to 4 1-2 barrels as compared with the higher grades of Pennsylvania and West Virginia coal.

Special attention is called to the advertisement of the Gardner Steam Pump on page 22 of this paper. If you are using oil field machinery it will pay you to read the Gardner Pump advertisements as they appear in each number from this time on.

SHIPPING JENNINGS OIL BY WATER FROM AMESVILLE, LA.

Jennings oil is being loaded at Amesville, La., on the Mississippi river, opposite New Orleans, for shipment to New York. This is in connection with the interstate rate of 14 cents a barrel in train loads from Jennings to New Orleans. The first shipment was made on December 22, when the steamer Maverick cleared from Amesville, with 11,532 barrels of Jennings oil, loaded by the Texas Company and consigned to the Standard Oil Company at New York.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ADVERTISE.

A manufacturer of oil field machinery who began advertising in the Oil Investors' Journal six months ago asked last week to be allowed to renew his contract on the space he is using for two years at his present contract price. This request is excellent testimony of the value of the Journal as a medium for advertising oil field supplies. No contracts can be made, however, for two years. In that time the paper will be two or three times its present size and the circulation will have grown in proportion. A twelve months' contract on the rate now in force is about the best investment any manufacturer of or dealer in oil well supplies or specialties can make. Write today for rates.

R. E. Brooks is starting his No. 5 well at Dayton on the south end of strip five in the northwest quarter of section 119 on a lease obtained from the West Liberty Oil Company. The location is 400 feet west of the Higgins-Paraffine wells drilled about one year ago. Bass & Eastham are fishing on their well on the Jones farm. Work has been abandoned on the Felt No. 3. The field is making about 450 barrels.

The Welsh Oil & Land Development Company recently made a sale of 5,000 barrels of crude oil from the wells at Welsh, La., to the Hill Top Oil Company of New Orleans. The consideration is not named. Welsh produced 11,300 barrels of oil in 1905, and at the close of the year the stocks on hand amounted to 18,500 barrels.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT THE CADDO GAS FIELD
WRITE TO
ROOM 340
FIRST NAT. BANK BLDG.
S. A. GUY
SHREVEPORT, LA.
Lands and Leases for sale in Caddo Island District. High-Grade Oil. Low Prices.
An Abundance of Natural Gas.

FOR IMMEDIATE ACCEPTANCE

Subject to Prior Sale

I offer

$15.000 of the capital stock of the Evangeline Oil Company, producers and transporters of Jennings oil to deep water. The only Company in the Lousiana oil fields owning pipe line facilities for the delivery of crude oil to the Mississippi river. Deliveries in December 182,200 bbls. The company's issued capital is $1,154,000; par value of shares, $100. Paying monthly dividends of $2 a share from earnings on contracts made six and eight months ago when oil was selling at rock bottom prices. Paid $2 a share October 10, paid $2 a share November 10, paid $2 a share December 11, paid $2 a share January 10. Total amount disbursed to stockholders in four months, $92,320.00. February dividend of $2 a share payable February 10.

All or any part of $15,000 of Evangeline stock, $105. per share, Subject to prior sale.

Address all communications to

HOLLAND S. REAVIS,

Beaumont, Texas.

MATAGORDA PRODUCING TWENTY BARRELS A DAY.

Matagorda, or Big Hill, which produced 151,936 barrels of oil in 1904, is now making twenty barrels a day. Only three wells are being operated. One well was completed in 1905. It was drilled for Dr. P. S. Griffith and flowed four months, making water and oil. It is estimated that it produced from 30,000 to 40,000 barrels of good oil.

Confirmation of the newspaper report that the Gulf Refining Company will build ninety additional stills at its Port Arthur refinery is lacking. So far as can be learned there is no foundation for the report.

It is reported that a French company will put down a test hole on Rowan's ranch near Alvin, Texas. Derrick lumber is being hauled to the ground.

OZARK SANATORIUM

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

If you are going to Hot Springs and want a quiet place to stay, with skilled medical attention and all the conveniences of a modern hospital go to the OZARK SANATORIUM.

Write for rates and full particulars.

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The Most Useful Aid to Rotary Drilling yet invented Saves Money and Time and Absolutely Prevents BLOWOUTS.

Ask any Operator in the Humble Field.

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To all California Points $27.50

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Pullman Excursion Sleepers pass Beaumont, Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:30 p. m. in which the rate is only one-half the Standard Pullman Fare.

For Reservation and other information, call on or address,

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BRANCH SHOP--HUMBLE, TEXAS:

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Contracts Solicited.

Best Outfit and Long Exerience.

Address, Ernest W. Hammond,
MARCUM, W. VA.

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A position as field manager, traveling salesman or secretary and treasurer for an oil company, by an experienced oil man. Address W. W., care Oil Investors' Journal, Beaumont, Texas.

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Direct line between Houston and Shreveport. Two through trains daily. Pullman sleeper on night trains. Special train daily between Houston and Humble, leaving Houston 10:30 a. m., arriving 6:40 p. m.

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Stores in Every Oil Field of the United States.

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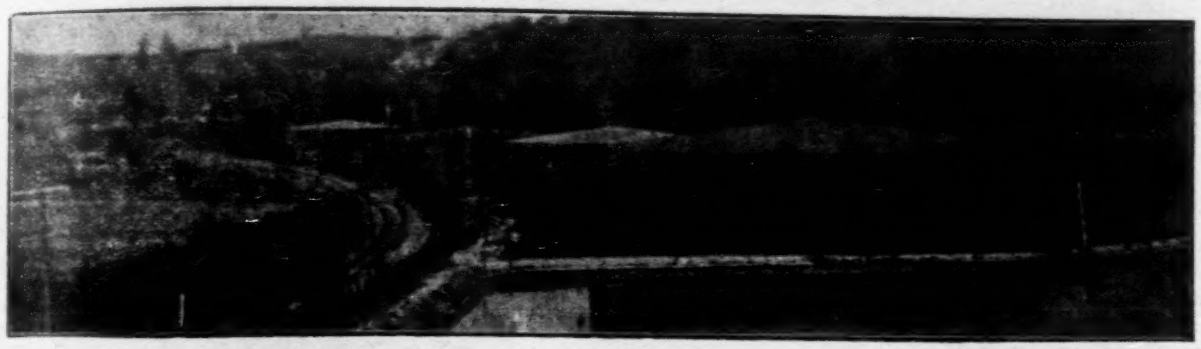

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